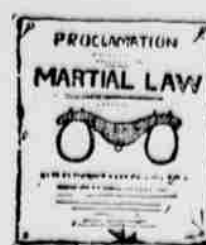




# HOW CAPTURED CITIES ARE HELD



## Reuben James, Naval Hero.

The naval history of the United States is replete with instances of individual bravery and heroism that have made Uncle Sam's tars especially dear to the hearts of all patriotic Americans.

One of the most remarkable of these heroic deeds, the unusual character of which has given it a special place in the naval annals of this country, was that of Reuben James, a seaman who saved the life of his commander, the famous Commodore Stephen Decatur, by a desperate act of self-sacrifice that has remained unequalled.

During a battle with Tripolitan war vessels in the early part of the present century, Decatur boarded one of the enemy's ships to revenge the death of his brother, who had been treacherously killed by a Tripolitan commander. The latter was singled out for attack by Decatur as soon as he got aboard, and a fierce hand-to-hand combat ensued.

The Turk was a large, powerful man and grappled Decatur, both men falling on the deck. Just then another Tripolitan officer aimed a blow at Decatur's head with a sword. Reuben James, an American sailor, both of whose arms were temporarily disabled by wounds, saw the impending blow, and, leaping forward, he interposed his own head to save that of his daring captain.

Fortunately the blow was a glancing one, but it made a terrible rash in his skull. It was a long time before he recovered from the effects of the blow, and his brave act was suitably recognized by Congress, which granted him a pension, though he continued in active service.

Reuben James was a true type of the old time tar, of the kind who looked upon a mere landsman as an individual to be pitied if not despised. In 1797 he was captured by a French privateer and suffered great hardships. Upon his liberation he shipped at about the same date in 1799 and took part in the battle between that frigate and the French warship *Insurgent* and *Vengeance*.

In 1791 he joined the famous frigate *United States*, which was one of the vessels which volunteered to accompany Lieutenant Stephen Decatur when that fearless spirit determined to destroy the American warship *Philadelphia*, which had fallen into the hands of the enemy and lay in the harbor of Tripoli.

He followed Decatur to the Enterprise, the Constitution and the Congress and was with him in the United States when that frigate captured the *Macedonian*.

He was also with his old commander aboard the President when she had to surrender to a whole British squadron in January, 1815, on which occasion James was wounded three times before he was able to leave his injuries attended to.

He took part in the naval war with Algiers and used to say that he had taken part in "ten fights and as many scrimmages."

## Some Naval Definitions.

Fathom—A measure of six feet.

Turret—A tower for the protection of the gunners.

Crown's nest—A perch for the lookout at the masthead.

Armament—A term expressing collectively all the guns of a ship.

Jack's ladder—A short ladder with wooden rungs and rope sides.

Capstan—A machine used on board ship for lifting heavy weights.

Boat chase—A gun mounted in the bow to fire on retreating vessels.

Bulkhead—A partition separating compartments on the same deck.

Cable—A long, heavy chain used to retain a ship in place at anchor.

Binnacle—The compass box of a ship, with a light in it at night.

Gunway—The aperture in a ship's side where persons enter and depart.

Displacement—The weight in tons of the volume of water displaced by a ship's hull.

Barbette—A fixed circular belt of armor for protecting the guns in a revolving turret.

Knot—A nautical mile of 2,025 yards, equal to about 1.1 statute miles.

Monitor—A low, nearly flat-bottomed armored vessel, with one or two turrets, each carrying two guns.

Bridge—A platform above the rail extending across the deck for the convenience of the captain's officers.

Conning tower—An armored tower where a wheel, telegraphs, etc., are located and from which the captain is supposed to direct his men during a battle.

## A New Maxim Destroyer.

Hudson Maxim, brother of Hiram Maxim of gun and aeroplane fame, has brought to this country from Europe a suggestion in torpedo construction involving a degree of destructiveness absolutely appalling. It is an aerial torpedo gun weighing 45 tons, with a caliber of 24 inches. The larger contains a high explosive, with a charge one ton in weight, having a range of five miles. The smaller contains a half-ton charge, with a range of nine miles. The projectiles are exploded either by means of compressed gun cotton or picric acid. The smaller torpedo has a destructive area of 250 feet in diameter. The destructiveness of the larger is over an area of 12,000 square feet. The torpedo is propelled from the gun by a charge of 16½ pounds of cordite.

The projectile has two sections, fitting into each other like a telescope and held together by a strong copper ring. Mr. Maxim says it is impossible to dispose of these projectiles any sufficient means of protection. They sweep everything before them. Even with a charge of 500 pounds of gun cotton exploded against the torpedo netting of a battleship her days of service would be over.

The Whitehead torpedo, with a charge of 200 pounds of gun cotton is less than one mile. The Maxim torpedo carries five times as far as this with 11 times the quantity of high explosive.

## Mustn't "Mister" Them.

Unlike civil life, the navy regards it as a compliment to drop the "Mr." in personal conversation between officers.

The application of that little prefix implies wide disparity in rank, and a junior thus feels flattered by the elevator to equality made by a senior in dropping it.

The most striking illustration of this peculiarity is to be found at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where the fourth classmen, or "plebs," are ostentatiously termed "misters" and the word is always used in addressing them. When, at the end of their plebeian, they enter the third class, they gleefully welcome the dropping of the prefix in conversation with the upper classmen, and the worst snub a first or second classman can give to one of the third class is to make use of the old "Mr." again in speaking to him.

## The Yoke of the Victor Usually Galls the Neck of the Vanquished.

### Santiago de Cuba as the Grim Archetype of All the Darkest Features of Spanish Sea-Port Villainy.

BY CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Santiago as a captured Spanish city will furnish many useful examples for the guidance of the United States army in its future campaigns.

In the long run submission is better for the inhabitants of a beleaguered city than armed resistance. For that reason it might be supposed that the non-combatants would welcome the new rulers and work with them for the establishment of order, social and moral change is inevitable after a city has been through an attack. First and foremost the martial domination of the defending army is galling to citizens. Seldom is the yoke unanimous for defense, and in the cities of Spanish colonies at present it goes with the saying that the people are not half loyal to the mother country. They chafe under Spanish domination and become impatient of any military rule.

There is no ordeal through which a city can pass more trying than that of siege and conquest. All barriers of resistance are thrown down. It is a revolution which heaves the dregs upward. Throughout the siege the peacefully disposed look forward to the end with fear and dread. With the capitulation comes the realization of their worst fears.

At Santiago the Spanish authorities have done their best to breed trouble for the United States army. While they have done it by spreading lies and rumors, the lies are there first, and it will be long before the best disposed

hand in hand. True, the iron hand of the army is all powerful, but just as you cannot indict a whole people—not at a stroke. The forts may fall, the army lay down its weapons and the governors capitulate, but the cowardly fellows who are brave only in the dark with a foe at a disadvantage still thirst for a general revenge. More men are required to govern a city than to capture it. It is comparatively easy to shoot down sentinels and patrol squads from behind a door or out of an attic window. The horrors of the Paris commune burst forth after the German army had made its triumphant entry into the city and the civil authorities were using every means to pacify the country.

As a rule, the conquering army does not occupy a city proper with a large force. The troops march through the principal streets as a demonstration to the people and then retire to the conquered fortification and to camps in the vicinity, leaving a strong guard at the more important points, with adequate reinforcements for the municipal police if that is available. The occupying authorities, including the police and judges, are not forced against their will to co-operate with the conquering army.

By Scott's order all crimes of violence and desertion, whether by Mexicans or United States citizens, were tried by a military court. One paragraph of the order provided that in all cities and towns occupied by the American army a Mexican police should be established and duly harmonized with the military police of the said forces.

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truce and offered to "capitulate." Scott replied that the city was already in the possession of his troops and that the United States army would not be governed by terms not self imposed. Before the soldiers could be distributed about the city the native roughs began a work of pillage and depredation, and the authorities begged the military to hasten its work of occupation. The national palace was saved from its own people by the United States soldiers. When General Scott reached the national palace, he read to those about him an order containing these words:

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away. Turning to a staff officer, he said: "Will you have the kindness to go and say to our volunteer friends that it is unadvisable, bad manners and dangerous to discharge arms in a city, and say to their officers that it must not occur again?"

The officer hurried across the grand plaza to one of the main streets, and while on the way more shots were heard. At a corner of the plaza he saw Mexicans with arms in their hands running and the firing in the streets increased. After learning that the shots were fired by Mexicans the aid so reported to Scott. Orders were given to the army to occupy all street steeples and daily harmonized with the military police of the said forces.

The burning of Moscow by citizen soldiers in 1812 was a very serious obstruction, but the soldiers cut it with the nippers provided them, and the Cubans backed it down with their machetes. Before the Santiago campaign began the government was apprised of the barbed wire defenses

whether committed by its own soldiers or by the citizens of the territory, are rigorously punished.

Wanton violence against the inhabitants of an invaded country, destruction of property when not commanded by the authorized officer, robbery, pillage or racking, the wounding, maiming or killing of inhabitants, is prohibited under penalty of death, and any soldier, whether officer or private, of the United States army engaged in the act of committing the violence may be killed on the spot by his superior. All captures and booty belong primarily to the government and not to the captors individually.

Enough has been cited to show that the civil life and privileges of the people in the conquered cities will be interfered with as little as possible. The army marches upon Spanish soil to build up, not to tear down. All civil offices of the Spanish government who choose to remain in the invaded territory and continue the work of their office may do so, and will receive pay out of the public revenue of the country. There is no law or body of authoritative rules upon this subject, but the law of nature and of nations and the customs of war prevail.

In general a victorious army of invasion appropriates all public money and all movable property and sequesters all revenue of real property belonging to the hostile government or nation and may, by means inherent, acquired, chance or abolish the relations which arise from the services due, according to the existing laws of the invaded country. From one citizen, subject or enemy of the same to another. The permanency of titles to real estate acquired, as well as of the changes in legal relationships, is subject to the terms of the final treaty of peace.

The commander of a United States

army of invasion has power to tax the people or their property, to levy forced loans, to billet soldiers, to appropriate property, especially houses and boats or ships, and churches for temporary and military uses. Private property, except where forfeited by crimes or by the offenses of the owner against the invading army, is seized only by the way of military necessity for the support or other benefit of the army of the United States. If the owner has not filed a claim for the property, the property is to be given which may serve the spoliated owner to recover indemnity. From taxation and levy no class of property whatsoever is exempt, but classic works of art, libraries, scientific collections or precious instruments, such as astronomical telescopes, as well as hospitals, must be secured against all avoidable dangers, even when contained in fortified places while under bombardment.

Practically the sooner a city succumbs to attack the better for its local quiet and prosperity. For that reason there is always a conflict between the municipal authorities and the national garrison. Human nature is not always to be governed by precepts. The fighting in the outskirts breeds the passions of the people to the boiling point. A spark will produce an outbreak of civil

war. Armed conquest of a crowded city debases law and order and may debauch reason as well. If the defense is stubborn and the assaults heavily, there are two elements away by passion to be reckoned with. Soldiers demand revenge.

One safety measure wholly in control of the inhabitants is to destroy the city by the ears, and then for a storm of the conquest worse than all others. Human nature has its limits, and a soldier who has fought his way into a city is not in a mood to fight his way through it with the same degree of restraint. As General Scott told his men, assassination lurks on every corner. But after a few assassinations the soldiers take it upon themselves to have no more of it. Then there is war to the knife from street to street and from house to house. And if ever "war is hell," as General Sherman said, it is so when waged by wounded men in a crowded city.

One of the astonishing spectacles of the Santiago campaign was the spectacle of American troops charging into American barbed wire, while from behind the novel chevaux de frise Spanish artillery and Mauser rifles poured into our ranks a hail of death. The wire was a very serious obstruction, but the soldiers cut it with the nippers provided them, and the Cubans backed it down with their machetes. Before the Santiago campaign began the government was apprised of the barbed wire defenses

Spain's Coming Man.

There are a good many people who think that the "man of the hour" in Spain is Don Francisco Romero y Robledo, former Spanish minister of justice and a strong character. He is an Andalusian by birth, but looks more like an Englishman. He is tall and has light, curly hair, turning to gray and his teeth protrude. He has won his position largely through personal magnetism and oratory. As a speaker he is considered second only to Castelar. He sprang from poor parents and has forced his way upward to the front rank of public life. He has dabbled in politics since his student days, and his pertinacity while young gained for him the sobriquet "El Pollo de Antequera," the chick of Antequera, his birthplace.

Senor Romero is a great judge of bull-fights, that being his great passion next to politics. The torero always finds a welcome at his home, where silver mounted horns and other trophies of the arena are to be seen at every turn. As a youth he often donned the silk and took part in the contests as a matador and was noted for his knowledge of the art of tauromachia and his dexterity in manipulating the cape.

His wife is a Cuban and owns great estates on the island, so they are both greatly interested in the present war. Their daughters go much in Madrid society and are very popular.

## Telegraphic Photography.

The great European powers are said to be paying particular attention among their other war preparations, to telegraphic photography as a means of getting information both to fortifications and to objects on their frontiers in time of peace or of the movements of the enemy in the event of hostilities.

The telephoto camera has a combination of lenses so arranged as to furnish an image of distant objects magnified in a manner similar to the image in a telescope. Experiments have also been made with long focus lenses, and they have been found well adapted for this purpose. If this branch is developed as rapidly as has been the case in other branches of photography, not only will the intelligence bureaus of war offices be put in possession of many interesting pictures and magazines will be given accurate representations of battles as they appear to observers at close range.

Had it not been for an American fire engine the entire city of Manila would have been burned to ashes. As it was, the loss, as reported by Consul Williams to the state department, was over \$1,000,000.

"Stonewall" Jackson received his death wound, and the plucky little horse then passed into the keeping of his master's father-in-law, a clergyman. In 1858 he died a death natural to venerable horseflesh after having seen nearly ten terrible battles, and his body, very skillfully mounted, now stands in a glass case in the library of the Soldiers' home, Virginia.

Our exports of tobacco to Spain amounted to 20,000,000 pounds annually.

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Grant, but no relation of the great commander. Cincinnati weathered the perils of the war and died as sincerely lamented as he had lived respected.

General Andrew Jackson was an ardent horse lover, and three fine chargers were always set aside for his use when he was with the army. Tradition, however, does not say that he favored or loved any special horse, but it does say that when his men were making forced marches along the heavy roads he usually preferred to leave his saddle and march with the soldiers.

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CUBAN CAVALRY DRIVING IN SPANISH OUTPOSTS NEAR SANTIAGO.

Inhabitants will see the truth. Many won't wish to see it. All colonial cities are alike in this—that they contain many foreigners, many subjects who are rich and are easy going patriots, and last, but not least, a nondescript class, mastering all the discontented and turbulent elements.

The foreigners and the rich subjects are ready to give in to the stronger power, and for that very reason this attitude sits up the wrath of the masses against their more fortunate fellow citizens and against the conqueror. When the British bombarded and captured Alexandria in 1882, the native rabble was more bitter against the wealthy and the foreigners than against the English. The mob wished to fight and harass the English and took revenge upon the upper classes for not joining them in defense. There were anarchy, rioting and murder, not because the English had triumphed, but because the mob hated the friends and abettors of the English in the city. So it is in all cities of mixed population. There can be no unity of thought and purpose, no cohesion on the part of the different classes of the convulsed municipality.

Santiago is more than a type for all the darkest features of Spanish semi-villainy; it is the archetype. Vice, crime and the dick, which means death, go

for the maintenance of order until the conquering power declares that the subjugated district has been annexed to its domain.

During the occupancy of the conquered Mexican cities by United States troops the municipal authorities continued in power, executing the laws of Mexico and collecting and disbursing the revenues under the supervision of the United States army officers. Contact between the soldiery and the citizens was avoided as far as possible. This is the general rule because the presence of many soldiers when martial law prevails is a source of irritation to the people. The higher the civilization the greater the distaste for military domination, and the lower the civilization the greater the danger of violent outbreak on the part of the people if the yoke is made galling by the constant tread of armed men.

This country occupies a peculiar situation, and its methods in holding captured cities are necessarily original. We believe in democratic institutions and the rights of the common people, nevertheless we do not make war upon established institutions with which the people are satisfied, whether they harmonize with ours or not. Before entering upon the conquest of Mexico General Scott issued to his army what is known

truce and offered to "capitulate." Scott replied that the city was already in the possession of his troops and that the United States army would not be governed by terms not self imposed. Before the soldiers could be distributed about the city the native roughs began a work of pillage and depredation, and the authorities begged the military to hasten its work of occupation. The national palace was saved from its own people by the United States soldiers. When General Scott reached the national palace, he read to those about him an order containing these words:

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condemners in order to deprive the French of a winter asylum within its walls is the most notable example in all history of retaliation by the populace upon the conquerors of a city. In our own history the British during the Revolution, in the captured cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia there were strong elements favoring the conquerors, but the mass of the populace sided with the cause of the patriot army, which had been driven out. So the enemy outside had friends and abettors inside, and the invaders were openly supported by subjects loyal to the king.

Between these two elements, the patriots and the royalists, there was constant friction.

In the conquered Spanish territory our army has the devotion of all patriots and the hatred of all royalists. Between these two classes there is implacable enmity, and the army must maintain an impartial sway. It is the policy of the United States in all foreign countries occupied by its armies to acknowledge and protect religion and morality, together with all strictly private property, the persons of all inhabitants, especially those of women, and the sacredness of domestic relations. All offenses to the contrary,

horse perished of old age and pneumonia in England. The skeleton of this animal is set up in the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall yard, London, and to all visitors it is pointed out as Marengo, the charger Napoleon rode at the battle of Waterloo.

Generals Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, "Stonewall" Jackson and Sherman all brought their favorite chargers safely through many bloody battles, and both Generals Lee and Jackson were outlived by their warhorses. Cincinnati General Grant's most famous steed, was presented to him by a man also named

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